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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/372,667	08/11/1999	MARK LEE AHRENS	10990502-1	1716

22878 7590 11/30/2004

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EXAMINER

JONES, HUGH M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2128

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/372,667

Applicant(s)

AHRENS ET AL.

Examiner

Hugh Jones

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 8/6/2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 26-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 26-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 26-36 of U. S. Application 09/372,667, filed 08/11/1999 are presented for examination.

Claim Interpretation

2. The claims have been provided the broadest, most reasonable interpretation. Applicants appear to be claiming a closed circuit video system using a IEEE 488 bus system for remote testing of DUTs. Applicants take the position that the invention relates to "... a specific use of a video camera in a specific configuration." (pg. 8, arguments – 6/17/2004). However, the use of the video camera appears to merely be an intended use for the camera. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 26-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

- **[Chandler et al. in view of the taking of Official Notice and in further view of Mann]**
- **or [Kamieniecki et al. in view of (Ziegra et al. or Moser et al.) in further view of Mann.]**

5. Chandler et al. disclose an automatic circuit board tester for testing for shorts, opens, and interconnected pins or nodes on a circuit board. The tester first classifies the nodes as being in one of three categories based upon the design of the board and the intended interconnection of the nodes. The categories of nodes are: (1) connected to ground; (2) interconnected to all other nodes in the test group; or (3) isolated from all other nodes. The circuit board tester has a testhead containing a plurality of test channels, each configured to be coupled to a node on the circuit board. The testhead utilizes a digital signal from a digital driver to drive the node at a predetermined voltage and a digital receiver to read the node voltage to determine if it is coupled to ground. Each test channel also includes a switch to connect the digital driver and receiver to the test node as well as a ground switch to selectively couple the node to ground. Various combinations of switch positions and testing sequences enables the circuit board tester to test all node connections and to ensure that the physical embodiment of the circuit board accurately reflects the circuit board design.

6. In particular, Chandler et al. discloses:

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- connecting the DUT to a testing device (fig. 1-2; col. 3, line 21 to col. 4, line 24);
- connecting a remote controlling device to the testing device (fig. 1-2; col. 3, line 21 to col. 4, line 24);
- connecting a communications line (fig. 1-2; col. 3, line 21 to col. 4, line 24);
- establishing a communications link between remote controller and remote controlling device (fig. 1-2; col. 3, line 21 to col. 4, line 24);
- transmitting DUT data to remote controller (fig. 1-2; col. 3, line 21 to col. 4, line 24);
- controlling testing device using input from remote controller (fig. 1-2; col. 3, line 21 to col. 4, line 24);
- initializing, establishing and transmitting data/attribute of DUT (fig. 1-2; col. 3, line 21 to col. 4, line 24);
- forwarding instructions to remote controller and forwarding to testing device (fig. 1-2; col. 3, line 21 to col. 4, line 24);

7. Chandler et al. do not disclose use of "video cameras"

8. Official Notice is taken that it was known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to employ video cameras during remote testing of DUTs. This was done in the art because this provides other sources of information to the user which would not be as apparent from, for example, only electrical signals. For example, during testing of semiconductor DUTs, a video signal could show smoke, indicating overheating of the DUT.

9. Chandler further does not recite a "logic analyzer".

10. Mann discloses the use of a logic analyzer in remote test situations. Mann disclose a remotely accessible Integrated Debug Environment which permits a user having only a computer and an Internet connection to remotely access an IDE configured for operating and debugging a selected target microprocessor or microcontroller. An IDE is set up, including a host computer which operates as a web server and as a target/debug controller. One or more target processors may be connected to the host computer, along with debug equipment, such as logic analyzers, ICE equipment, overlay memory, etc. The host computer includes toolsets that correspond to the available target processor(s). In order to execute or debug code on a selected target processor, a user connects to the host computer using a web browser, with which the user can determine the availability of target processors and other pertinent information. The user can then download user interface software that will enable the user to implement an appropriate user interface on his computer, using the Internet to communicate with the host computer. Once the user interface is set up, the remote user can use the IDE system as though he were a local user, using control techniques familiar to those skilled in the art, to execute or debug software on the target processor. In preferred embodiments, the user interface is transmitted to the user as a Java bytecode, which is executable on most general purpose personal computers and workstations using widely available Java interpreters. See fig. 1-6.

11. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a logic analyzer as necessary, because some DUTs are complex logic circuits when can only be tested with logic analyzers.

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12. Kamieniecki et al. disclose an automated signal generator apparatus which allows **testing of remotely-controlled electronic devices** to verify functionality and reliability, or for product set-up, initialization or configuration. The apparatus simulates a person pressing the keys on a remote control key pad, and can simulate key press sequences, key press duration, and time between key presses. Other human interfaces may also be simulated. The apparatus can be continuously driven by an external computer in a slaved mode, or can store test instructions in an internal memory to operate in a standalone mode. Test instructions, which may be written in a macro script language, are processed by a microprocessor to provide a control signal to, e.g., an infrared (IR) transmitter. The IR transmitter can control one or more electronic devices which are under test. The transmitter may use a wide angle IR beam, or a plurality of separate transmitters for testing of a plurality of electronic devices at the same time. In a human learning mode, control signals from a human interface are processed to provide time compression or repetition of a fixed control sequence.

13. In particular, Kamieniecki et al. disclose:

- connecting the DUT to a testing device (fig. 1; col. 2, lines 20-28; col. 3, lines 28-35; col. 4, lines 7-63; col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 62; col. 7, lines 16-40; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 13);

- connecting a remote controlling device to the testing device (fig. 1; col. 2, lines 20-28; col. 3, lines 28-35; col. 4, lines 7-63; col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 62; col. 7, lines 16-40; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 13);

- connecting a communications line (fig. 1 [# 125, 170]; col. 2, lines 20-28; col. 3, lines 28-35; col. 4, lines 7-63; col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 62; col. 7, lines 16-40; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 13);

- using a video camera (col. 7, lines 27-40);

- establishing a communications link between remote controller and remote controlling device (fig. 1; col. 2, lines 20-28; col. 3, lines 28-35; col. 4, lines 7-63; col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 62; col. 7, lines 16-40; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 13);

- transmitting DUT data to remote controller (fig. 1 [# 180]; col. 2, lines 20-28; col. 3, lines 28-35; col. 4, lines 7-63; col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 62; col. 7, lines 16-40; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 13);

- controlling testing device using input from remote controller (fig. 1; col. 2, lines 20-28; col. 3, lines 28-35; col. 4, lines 7-63; col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 62; col. 7, lines 16-40; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 13);

- initializing, establishing and transmitting data/attribute of DUT (fig. 1; col. 2, lines 20-28; col. 3, lines 28-35; col. 4, lines 7-63; col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 62; col. 7, lines 16-40; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 13);

- forwarding instructions to remote controller and forwarding to testing device (fig. 1 [# 180]; col. 2, lines 20-28; col. 3, lines 28-35; col. 4, lines 7-63; col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 62; col. 7, lines 16-40; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 13).

14. Kamieniecki et al. does not recite a "call center" or the decisions made at a call center (as per claims 26, 28, 30, 32-33 – it is noted that the decisions relate to the inherent function of a call center).

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15. Ziegra et al. disclose a method and system for remote assistance and review of an operator working with complex equipment. An operator at a station at a local site is coupled to an advisor at a station at a remote site, so that the advisor may view and hear the same stimuli as the operator, that the advisor and operator may communicate, and that the advisor may view and control the local apparatus. The operator has limited training or otherwise in need of support, and may be a field engineer or technician. The advisor has extensive training and able to provide technical support, and generally has extended and specialized knowledge with regard to the local apparatus, and may be a technical expert on the local apparatus. The operator may comprise an individual with technical training and knowledge, but lacking managerial or other authority, while the advisor comprises an individual with such authority. The operator communicates with the advisor by visual cues or ordinary speech, while the advisor views and listens to the local apparatus. The advisor gives advice to the operator for manipulating the local apparatus, and manipulates the local apparatus directly by means of the control signal or data signal feeds. Thus, the operator may operate the local apparatus as if the advisor were peeking over his shoulder; viewed alternatively, the advisor may operate the local apparatus as if the operator were an intelligent waldo. Alternatively, an intermediate advisor may advise/control the operator and be advised/controlled by a high-level advisor. See fig. 1-5 and corresponding text.

16. Moser et al. disclose a remote test unit for testing and conditioning one or more telephone lines includes multiple electronically erasable flash memory banks, which contain respective versions of the operating system employed by the test unit's micro-

controller. An operating system modification routine employed by the host processor of a remote site allows the functionality of the remote test unit to be selectively modified by electronically installing an upgraded or downgraded version of the operating system, or by electronically selectively activating or deactivating one or more operational features of the currently active operating system. See fig. 1-2 and corresponding text.

17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teaching of Kamieniecki et al. to a call center situation because call centers are used to fix problems with DUTs at remote location, as taught by Ziegler et al. or Moser et al.. Furthermore, the use of the video camera appears to merely be an intended use for the camera. Even Applicants take the position that the invention relates to "... a specific **use of a video camera** in a specific configuration." (pg. 8, arguments – 6/17/2004). A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963). As per the decisions made at a call center (as per claims 26, 28, 30, 32-33 – it is noted that the decisions relate to the inherent function of a call center).

18. Kamieniecki et al. further does not recite a "logic analyzer".

19. Mann discloses the use of a logic analyzer in remote test situations. Mann disclose a remotely accessible Integrated Debug Environment which permits a user having only a computer and an Internet connection to remotely access an IDE configured for operating and debugging a selected target microprocessor or microcontroller. An IDE is set up, including a host computer which operates as a web server and as a target/debug controller. One or more target processors may be connected to the host computer, along with debug equipment, such as logic analyzers, ICE equipment, overlay memory, etc. The host computer includes toolsets that correspond to the available target processor(s). In order to execute or debug code on a selected target processor, a user connects to the host computer using a web browser, with which the user can determine the availability of target processors and other pertinent information. The user can then download user interface software that will enable the user to implement an appropriate user interface on his computer, using the Internet to communicate with the host computer. Once the user interface is set up, the remote user can use the IDE system as though he were a local user, using control techniques familiar to those skilled in the art, to execute or debug software on the target processor. In preferred embodiments, the user interface is transmitted to the user as a Java bytecode, which is executable on most general purpose personal computers and workstations using widely available Java interpreters. See fig. 1-6.

20. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a logic analyzer as necessary, because some DUTs are complex logic circuits when can only be tested with logic analyzers.

Response to Arguments

21. Applicant's arguments filed 6/17/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

22. Applicant's arguments with respect to the 112 rejections are withdrawn in view of the amendment.

23. Applicant's arguments with respect to the prior art rejections have been fully considered but are not persuasive. Applicants refer to various words/phrases and argue that the cited art does not disclose such features. Applicants have not persuasively argued how the features are novel and non-obvious over the prior art of record.

24. The use of the video camera appears to merely be an intended use for the camera. Even Applicants take the position that the invention relates to "... a specific **use of a video camera** in a specific configuration." (pg. 8, arguments – 6/17/2004). A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963). As per the decisions made at a call center (as per claims 26, 28, 30, 32-33 – it is noted that the decisions relate to the inherent function of a call center).

25. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections

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are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208

USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

26. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be:

directed to:

Dr. Hugh Jones telephone number (703) 305-0023, Monday-Thursday 0830 to 0700 ET, *or* the examiner's supervisor, Jean Homere, telephone number (571) 272-3780. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist, telephone number (703) 305-3900.

mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

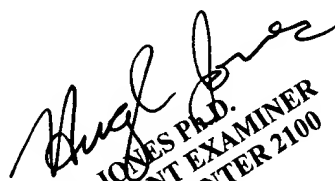
or faxed to:

(703) 308-9051 (for formal communications intended for entry)

or (703) 308-1396 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

Dr. Hugh Jones

Primary Patent Examiner


HUGH JONES P.D.
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

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November 25, 2002